

mining home industry, and thereby adding to the wealth of the State, and creating business for itself—I have, although entertaining just speculations, not let myself at liberty to draw heavily from other sources—I prefer leaving that branch of the estimate to other people as competent to the computation as myself, to make such additions as may suit their views.

The effects of railroads everywhere is to increase the value of lands. The ratio of increase is dependent upon the fertility of the soil and the remoteness of the lands from market, and the amount of increase is exactly the capitalized sum which the saving in the transportation upon the annual produce of an acre would give. For instance, if the annual saving in the transportation of the produce of an acre of land is one dollar, the value of the land will be increased \$16.23, the capital which at 6 percent would yield a dollar. My own impression is that the lands on the line of the North Carolina railroad will be increased in a greater ratio than this now universally acknowledged principle of computation would give, for the reason that they are from some cause greatly underrated especially from Lexington to Charlotte; the lands on this portion of the road which grow Cotton as well as Grain, compared with lands in Virginia similarly situated in reference to markets and which grow only grain and grass, are valued at very little more than half the price of the lands in Virginia. The effect of the Railroad will be to raise these lands to their proper standard of value and add also thereto the enhanced value arising from the diminution in the cost of transportation.

The manufacturing establishments on the line of the work, which are now in a comparatively feeble and declining condition, will receive an impulse that will reward their enterprising proprietors, and revive the drooping hopes of the advocates of home industry. For it must be obvious to every one how they are affected by the cost of transportation.

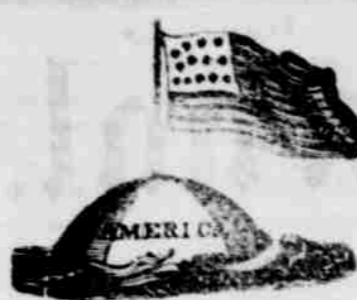
The expense of transporting the raw material, and manufactured goods, constitutes an element in the cost of those goods in market. The means of transportation are in fact but a part of the machinery in the manufacture of goods for market, and the same principle applies as well in the improvement of the one as in the other. The man with good machinery can manufacture profitably and sell at a price at which the one with poor machinery would be ruined. If then we apply this principle to the transportation of the raw material, bread stuffs, and other articles of consumption in manufacturing establishments, it needs no argument or calculation to show that he who can make use of a Railroad for this purpose can always undersell those who are without the accommodation. This is the true secret of the success of the Northern manufacturers; the liberal system of internal improvement at the North has cheapened the transportation of their supplies. I doubt not, it would prove upon investigation, that the transportation of a bag of Cotton from the interior of Georgia in the vicinity of his rail road to Lowell costs less than the transportation to many manufacturing in North Carolina, within a hundred miles of the Cotton fields.

The reduction in the price of transportation must be attended at least with the working of the existing establishments up to their full capacity, and with their success the erection of others will follow, until in course of time the State will become a manufacturing and by consequence a consuming as well as producing State.

The home market built up by the Manufacturing establishments will stimulate, encourage and foster the agricultural interest, which is the great interest of the State. And thus the great ends of government will be accomplished by the silent workings of the system of internal improvements, without doing violence to the theories or prejudices of any one. The greatest benefit will be conferred on the greatest number. In fact all will be benefited. For the North Carolina Railroad is not a mere line of Rail Road accommodating a single line of travel and operating on a narrow section of the State; there is scarcely any portion or any interest in the State that is not benefited by this work. It traverses nearly the whole length of the State, it is the Central Rail Road projected by the old and ardent friends of internal improvement, crossing the channels of some of the principal rivers, bringing their waterfalls and Manufactories into the actual vicinity of the Seaboard. It would be difficult to plan a work, so properly, so obviously and so essentially a State work. The people themselves have made it so by their wide spread and unprecedented individual subscription of a million of dollars, and by their endorsement of the copartnership of the State from one end to the other, in her subscription of two millions more. That they will not be disappointed in their expectations, I am quite sure, unless it should turn out, and there is no reason why it should be so, that the same cause in North Carolina will not produce the same effects as in other States, North, South, East and West. In those States it is found that rail roads relieve the burden of taxation. First by the difference in the transportation by common roads, which may be stated at two to one. Secondly by increasing the taxable property on the line of the road, a general reduction of taxes is made, thus lessening the taxes on lands more remote, giving them an additional value and thus the benefits of the road are extended far and wide, and are felt by the whole agricultural community. And furthermore, the general benefits which result to trade and commerce from railroads in other States extend to every portion of their territory; every branch of industry is affected by the trade and commerce opened by these channels of communication. No one can doubt that the same results will be experienced in North Carolina. In short, the effect of a judicious system of internal improvement is to unite a State as it were in one great community with all their wants, demands and supplies brought to view, stimulating enterprise and industry in all the arts and various pursuits of man.

And last, though not on this account the least of the important benefits of the North Carolina Railroad, is the effect it will have to withdraw the inducement to emigration which every year deprives the State of a portion of her most vigorous, enterprising and intelligent population.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant,  
WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng.



## Charlotte:

WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1851.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.  
E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.  
F. V. PALMER is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his office in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

### FOR CONGRESS, Gen. A. Dockery, OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce ATLAS J. DARGAN as a candidate for Congress at the next Congressional election in this (the 3d) District.

#### The Canvass.

We had the pleasure on Monday of shaking Gen. Dockery by the hand. We were glad to find him in good health and in the finest kind of humor relative to his prospects. If he knows any thing, and we have no doubt he does, about public sentiment in Richmond, Stanley, Moore, Montgomery and Anson, our friends have nothing to fear if every Union man will do his duty. The canvass may now be considered fairly opened and Gen. Dockery does not intend, as far as he is concerned, to let the election go by default. He is just the man for the time, and he is as decidedly in favor of the Union as any man could wish. In our view he will take the proper position and hold to it.

#### C. & S. C. Railroad—its Success.

A meeting of the Directors of this company took place at Chester on the 28th ult. We learn that the road is now completed 10 miles this side of Wrentham and it is expected that it will progress at the rate of 4 or 5 miles per month, which will bring it to Chester about the first of October. From the following Statistics furnished by a gentleman of Charlotte, who was present, it will be seen that the success of the road has been unparalleled this far, and gives an earnest of what will be its revenue when it is completed to Charlotte.

Copy of statistics from the Engineer's books C. & S. C. Rail Road.

INCOME.	
Jan. To Freight and Passengers,	\$3,290 44
Feb. " " "	3,470 30
March " " "	4,761 85
April " " "	5,582 50
	\$17,105 18

EXPENSE.	
Jan. To Expenditures,	\$963 68
Feb. " " "	1,167 93
March " " "	1,654 78
April " " "	1,223 03
	\$5,015 42

Income,	\$17,105 18
Expense,	5,015 42
Net income,	\$12,091 76

#### The Discussion.

On yesterday a short discussion took place between Gen. Dockery and Mr. G. W. Caldwell, the candidates for Congress. Mr. Dargan was not here.

Gen. Dockery spoke first. He stated that he should not make a formal speech, in fact from his manner of life and limited education he did not pretend to make an oratorical display, but that he should lay down certain principles which he would adhere to.

He stated that in previous discussions before the people, he had discussed all questions, the tariff, the bank, &c. but the question now before them was one of paramount importance—it was not between Whig and Democrat, but overrode all party—it was whether our government should be perpetuated—it was union or disunion. He then went on to say that he denied the position taken by some that sovereignty was indivisible—he asserted that it was in the people, but that for certain purposes, they had delegated a part to the General and a part to the State Governments. That inasmuch as the old confederation did not work well our present form of Government was established by the Convention of Delegates appointed for the purpose and then it was adopted by the people in Convention, and that both governments are entitled to our allegiance. He went on to show from the nature of the government no State had a right to secede. He referred to Gen. Jackson's proclamation, during the days of Nullification, and showed that the Old Hero himself had said that "SECESSION IS TREASON" to the Government—he also stated that while respect was paid to the laws liberty was safe, and when the reverse was the case there was danger, and that if this Union was destroyed it would sound the knell of slavery in this country. He next referred to the Fugitive Slave law. Slavery

was guaranteed he said by the Constitution, and this law was only a more stringent manner of enforcing the act which had been in existence since 1793, to carry out the provision of the Constitution.

He then referred to the course of South Carolina and said sometimes it was the case that a man was right on all subjects but one and he was perfectly crazy on that. Such is the case with South Carolina. He stated that he had no little sympathy with the abolitionists as any man, and they deserved the halter, and that when the legislative and judicial authorities of the free States exhibited a determination to assail us with further aggressions, then forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he was for resistance then. He thought the North might yet do well—all the leading men, Webster, Douglas, Buchanan and Cass were defending the Union, and going for the South. He stated that he was for going to the arbiters of the Constitution, the Supreme Court in extreme cases. He admitted that a State had a right to resist great oppression but that would not be secession it would be revolution.

He said he was branded as an object submissionist, an abolitionist, &c., yet the most of the property he owned was in that species of property which caused all the clamor. He did not mind that however—abuse was what he expected.

Gen. Dockery said the question might be asked him, "Are you willing to aid the President in coercing a State?" He said if he was in Congress, having taken an oath to support the Constitution, he would be bound by his oath to vote the means to aid the President in executing the laws, but it would be after every other remedy had failed. He would deprecate such a resort as much as any man, but the President was bound to see the laws executed. Congress had the power and could pass any act and it would be the supreme law of the land. He said he would do as he had done before, that he had voted Mr. Polk the means to prosecute the Mexican war, he would give the President the means to enforce the laws.

He said he was in Congress at the time of the settlement of the Oregon question—that he voted against having a territorial government, where only one part of the people could go. He said our present Governor, David Reid, Esq., had voted for excluding Southern men from the Oregon territory, but he (Gen. D.) voted with the South Carolina members, Mr. Calhoun and others, to permit them to go there. He requested Mr. Caldwell to please inform him how he would have voted had he been there.

He said he had lately returned from Mississippi, and although she was considered nearly as much in favor of secession as South Carolina it was becoming unpopular. He would not take among her people. He believed South Carolina would not secede. He hoped she would not. Georgia and Virginia are opposed to it and he asked who are the secessionists? Not the President nor his cabinet, not many leading men, but such men as Mr. Rheist, who boasted that he had been engaged 25 years in this cause, and other disappointed politicians.

Gen. Dockery then referred to Mr. Caldwell's course relative to secession. He stated that he had understood he had about a year ago stated that "he was for resistance now." He referred to his course in the Legislature and especially to his speech, "the great speech of the session," so called by his friends, and he wished to know why it was it had not been published. He desired to see it as well as others. He noticed also resolutions which he advocated by the minority of the committee on Negro Slavery which asserted the right of secession by a State. That when a majority of the people declared for secession although it might be by but one, the rest must submit. Such a doctrine was abhorrent. He next referred to his going in to the Union meeting at Monroe and although the resolutions were taken from the Farewell Address of Washington, the writings of Madison and Jackson and even the Constitution itself, yet he opposed them as advocating the rashest submission doctrine.

He said South Carolina was encouraged by some here and she was told that if she seceded she would touch a cord in the breast of the young men of North Carolina, which would bring them from the mountains to the seaboard to her assistance. He desired to know who made South Carolina our guardian. There were 15 Southern States, were they less intelligent or patriotic than she was. He said they were equally intelligent and patriotic yet they were unwilling to follow the course she was disposed to pursue.

Gen. Dockery put the question to Mr. Caldwell to know if he was in Congress, would he vote to give power to the President to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law in Massachusetts.

In noticing the Compromise, Gen. Dockery said if he had been in Congress he would not have voted for abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, but he saw no impropriety in the law, as some of the Southern States legislated on the matter, Congress had the same right to legislate for that District. He said he would have voted for the admission of California because States rights

was involved, and he could not see how Mr. Calhoun and others could object when it presented itself according to their own opinion on the subject. All Congress had to do was to see that her Constitution was respected. He said as the clause relative to slavery was objectionable to the South he hoped California would yet become a slave State, but he said the South had gained something by the compromise, for the right was guaranteed to Utah and New Mexico to make their own selection relative to having slaves.

He concluded by thanking the people for their attention and offering, if he should be elected to Congress, to attend to any business that any of them might want attended to whether they supported him or not.

Mr. Caldwell rose to reply. He said that Gen. Dockery spoke of being huddled and he thought he had laid himself open for being well huddled, but he did not know that he should do it as well as he deserved.

He then launched out against the passage read by Gen. Dockery from Gen. Jackson's Proclamation, where he asserts that Secession is treason. He endeavored to argue that Gen. Dockery intended to apply that to him, but he appealed to the people present to say whether he was a traitor—he said he did not come of that kind of stock, he would not dishonor the grave of his father, who fought for our liberties. He then read from the Globe an extract from what he called Gen. Jackson's counter Proclamation, which he said repudiated the passage read by Gen. Dockery. He said Jackson had got some Federalists in his Cabinet, that Livingston wrote the Proclamation, and he authorized the Editor of the Globe to deny the doctrine put forth in that paper, and that it came with a bad grace from a man who had called Jackson a tyrant to be now bringing up his authority to bolster his rotten cause. [Gen. Dockery wished to know if Gen. Jackson's name was to the counter proclamation.] He said no.

He admitted that the Democrats at the North were as unsound as the Whigs and that all the Northern States are unsound on the subject of slavery. And although Webster had stood up for the South he had been repudiated by his own State they had even refused him Faneuil Hall.

Mr. Caldwell attempted to prove that Gen. Dockery was more of a disunionist than he was because he would resist when the Fugitive Slave law was repealed. Gen. Dockery would be ahead of him, he said, for he would claim the reserved right to withdraw, and that would save the Union, or something to that effect.

He asked if Gen. Dockery would unite with Seward, Fisher, Sumner, &c. [The same question might be put to Mr. Caldwell would he unite with Sumner, Hale, &c.]

He denied that the General Government was supreme—he said the bill of rights asserted that all sovereignty was in the people. He then read from an opinion of Judge MeLean to show that a State was not bound by an unconstitutional law. [We would here remark that Gen. Dockery was only speaking of laws passed under the Constitution. He knew as well as Mr. Caldwell, unconstitutional laws could not be enforced.] He then referred to the resolution of the minority committee on Negro Slavery and stated that they embodied the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson and also those of the resolutions of 1793, and from the drift of his argument, as all sovereignty remains with the people, whether delegated or not, we are living under no government at all—we are a mobocracy.

He then referred to a remark of Gen. Dockery, "that the North was doing well," and he asked, how were they doing it? by the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. He asked if Vermont had not nullified it, and if Massachusetts had not done the same thing?

[We would remark here that it is true that Vermont did pass resolutions nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law; but it is stated by the papers of that State that they were passed when most of the members were away. Now, if these resolutions are not repealed at the next session then we are willing that as much odium shall be cast on Vermont as possible. But it is not true that Massachusetts has passed such resolutions. Certainly Mr. Caldwell could not have overlooked it, for we received the information by Sunday night's mail. They were passed in the Senate but were killed in the House.]

He said he did not intend to excite the sympathy of any one to induce them to vote for him, but says he if you love your party more than your country vote for Gen. Dockery, but if you love country more than party vote for me, for my policy will lead to its safety.

He admitted that South Carolina was wrong, but she is fighting for our property. Mr. Caldwell did not reply to any of the queries put to him by Gen. Dockery. Neither did he deny what he was represented as saying a year ago, that "he was for resistance now."

A threatening storm prevented a reply from Gen. Dockery.

We have not pretended to give all that was said or followed in the manner in which it was delivered, but we have endeavored to do so from hasty notes taken.

#### Is Mr. Caldwell a Union Man?

Mr. Caldwell in his speech at Monroe at May Court, stated that he was as much in favor of the Union as any man. As actions speak louder than words, what was his conduct there? At a meeting held expressly to give utterance to the feelings of a large portion of the people of Union county in favor of the Union of these States, he introduces resolutions as a substitute to those introduced by the committee as an apple of discord. Is this the conduct that a true Union man would pursue? Not in our opinion at least. And was there any thing objectionable in the committee's resolutions? Not anything that a true Union man could object to. Another thing. His resolutions were introduced, we have no doubt, for the express purpose of breaking up this Union meeting, for we have been informed that two Democrats were overheard talking in which one admitted that he had went in to the meeting to aid in breaking it up. Mr. Caldwell is praised by the Democratic papers in this District for the part he took in that transaction, and yet he would have the people believe that he is as good a Union man as any one else. What do the Union Democrats say to this?

#### Changing Front.

We learn from the Vicksburg Whig that the disunionists in Mississippi are changing their front. They have tried secession before the people and they find that it will not take, and therefore the necessity of bringing "new issues" before them to draw their attention from the "true question" at issue, so that they may get into the Convention or State Legislature, and then they can carry out their baleful measures. This course will apply to North Carolina, and the people would do well to mark all who are subject to change especially at this time.

#### Portrait of Washington.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. John S. Taylor, of New York a fine portrait of Gen. Washington. It is a copy of the most striking likeness ever taken of the "Father of his Country" and should be in every man's house. It is exceedingly low. It will be sent to any one, free of postage, to any post office in the United States, for one dollar. Any one feeling disposed to examine the portrait can do so by calling at our office.

As Gen. Dockery is a candidate in our District, will our friend of the Standard publish that "Leonidas" letter, about "a firmness of purpose," &c. We have lost our copy.—Lincoln Courier.

And as Captain G. W. Caldwell is a candidate will the Standard oblige us by publishing his Speech delivered in the last Legislature. It would be quite refreshing now, no doubt, to the Captain.—Charlotte Journal.

Our paper has been delayed beyond its usual times to enable us to take some notice of the discussion this week.

The Special Court is now in session, Judge Ellis presiding.

#### Communications.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.  
The friends of Mr. Caldwell, finding his ideas on the Secession question as promulgated last winter in Raleigh, do not meet the approbation of the people, now endeavor to create the impression that he is no secessionist, but on the other hand a marvelous proper Union man. They have nourished the monster Secession until he has grown terrible and now wish to throttle him. Hear the "True Southern": "we are astonished to see some of the whig papers charging Mr. Caldwell with being a secessionist. He is only in favor of secession as a right existing as a portion of State sovereignty, and to be as a last remedy against intolerable wrong." Ah, indeed, is the Southern astonished? why should he be surprised when he was one of the foremost to laud Mr. Caldwell for these very doctrines. Who wrote that letter from Raleigh so extravagantly praising Mr. Caldwell's speech on secession—"the great speech of the session" as he called it? Perhaps a reference to the file of the "Hornet's Nest" would a tale unfold. There was no doubt about his secession notions then, and the disunion papers, from the Standard down, sang praises of that great effort. In fact the Whig papers even complimented him for coming out so strongly and boldly, while Mr. Shepard and others fought the battle in disguise—secessionists in fact, yet afraid to avow it. There is no mistake about it—the speech was made and the weight must be carried through the Congressional race, however disagreeable the task. The people remember it and they will remember it still more vividly as the election day approaches. Where is that speech—was it ever published? If not, we hope it will be in order that the people may not vote in the dark. But, says the "Southern," Mr. Caldwell is "only in favor of the right, to be exercised as a last remedy against intolerable wrong." Suppose that is his position, has he not (and his friends) all the while contended that the measure of "intolerable wrong" has long since been meted out to the South? Has not his chief organ, week after week, been loudly clamoring for secession as not only a right but the sole and last remedy for our wrongs which he insists are now "intolerable" in the extreme. A man is always known by the company he keeps. If Mr. Caldwell is not a secessionist he is most strangely associated. If he is not a secessionist why step in voluntarily to break up a meeting (if so he did) called expressly to sustain the Union and combat Secession? The reason of all this stir in the democratic camp is palpable. The wire-workers are not so blind as not to see if they fail to re-

lieve their candidate from the odious position of a secessionist, that a Waterloo defeat awaits him even though there be two Whigs in the field. But whether a secessionist or not we have no doubt he will be allowed, by the people, to enjoy the "odium cum dignitate" of private life for the two years at least. The democratic papers have commenced the same game of brag they did two years ago, being assisted by the prophetic whisperings of the "Standard;" but it all went do. This district is whig to the core and nine tenths of the voters, Whigs and democrats, are strong for the Union.

A WHIG.

#### You are Interested.

Yes, if you are not a very demon, you must feel interested in the preservation and diffusion of the christian religion. Without it you never could have enjoyed the blessing of good government, the pleasures of knowledge, the sweets of friendship, the charms of home. Without it, no flowers could be seen smiling along your future path-way, no lamp of immortality lighting up the dark valley, no rainbow of hope spanning the receding cloud after time's last storm, no reconciling Father welcoming you to a blissful repose in the eternal Mansion. Religion then, is your only hope.

And it is also the only hope of the world. You weep over captive multitudes and instantly rush to the rescue; but hear you not the clanking of those adamantine chains, and see you not that flaming prison house into which those manacled millions are about to be cast? A prison-house whose doors will soon be forever closed, whose threshold will be crossed by no Almighty Deliverer, and in whose awful dungeons no year of Jubilee will ever be celebrated! The gospel is their only hope.

Tell me not then that you love yourself and your race, and yet are not interested in the purity and progress of christianity!

MEN ARE KEPT AWAY FROM THE CHURCH.

If the foregoing remarks be correct, every thing which is antagonistic to vital piety should be opposed by all philanthropists, and especially by all christians. And that this is the effect of intemperance, so one who reflects can for a moment doubt. Religion requires the sacrifice of carnal indulgence; therefore, intemperance is hostile to religion. Here is a man on his way to the final Judgment, with a soul as immortal as Eternity itself, and yet he is utterly reckless. Once he was taught to pray at his mother's knee and around the family altar, and was the hopeful subject of Sunday School and Pulpit instruction. But while a youth, he was led into drinking houses by tipping associates, and soon all his good resolves were annihilated—all his pious memories effaced. And now he can scarcely be said to be within reach of spiritual influences.

He walks abroad, but nature has no beauty that can attract him; no lessons of wisdom that can instruct him. What cares he for the grandeur of the ocean, the magnificence of the mountain, the greenness of the forest, or the music of the waterfall—the perfumed breath of the flower garden, or breezes fresh from the spicy groves of Ceylon. The sight of barrels and bottles is far more fascinating, and to these he returns.

And in the "tent of wickedness" he finds vulgar novelties instead of the Bible, midnight revellers instead of pious associates; he hears curses instead of prayers, bacchanal ballads instead of the songs of Zion. And instead of the Holy Spirit sating souls in his soul, and continually urging him on with fearful velocity towards the ever-burning lake.

It is thus that intemperance, blinding the vision and stupefying the sensibilities, keeps myriads of thirsting immortals away from the fountain of life, and finally forces them into that dreadful abode where no cooling drop can be obtained, though prayers be eternally uttered. Rally then, all ye good men beneath the sun, and hurry this evil of evils to the land of forgetfulness!

EVANGELIZATION AND CIVILIZATION ARE TARDIED.

All sagacious Statesmen regard christianity as the pioneer and the palladium of civil liberty. It is the only means by which the savage can be tamed, and the tyrant dethroned. All lands destitute of the gospel are their battle fields, deserts, or wilderness, and are watered with tears and made red with the signs of the oppressed.

If then we could forget that, beyond the limits of earth and time, there is a changeless forever, the temporal interests of man would imperiously demand the speedy and universal spread of christianity.

Hence, whatever impedes its progress tends negatively at least to blight the hopes and prolong the miseries of a sin smitten world. And that intemperance is the great obstruction in the way of evangelization, so one can deny. Had it not been for its baneful influence, many more prayers would have been made for the heathen than have been made, much more money would have been contributed, hundreds who have passed their days in the bar-room and in the ditch would have closed their pilgrimage while preaching Jesus in idol groves and temples, and the peaceful glories of the millennium might even now have been streaming over these "low grounds of sorrow."

And now, philanthropic reader, dust thou mourn over the woes of Hungary, the faded splendors of Greece, the idolatry of the "Celestial Empire," and the horrible superstitions of the "Eternal City," awake from thy lethargy! And in removing the dikes which have so long kept the river of life pent-up, and soon the most sterile and unpromising of earth's territories shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. And if thou wouldst labor effectively, be a faithful christian and a zealous "Son."

And ever remember that "nothing that defileth" can enter the portals of the New Jerusalem. There is a lovelier land than that even by Moses from Pisgah. Palestine, with its shady glens and sunny hills, its groves of palm trees lifting their green heads to the breeze, and its cloud-crowned forests of Lebanon—Palestine, with the Mediteranean for its mirror and the Sacred City for its queen, was only a faint type of the celestial Canaan. But not one of the Five Hundred Thousand Drunkards in the United States is journeying towards the "sweet fields" of Heaven.

UN AMI DE SOBRIETE.

Mecklenburg Division Room, May 28, 1851.